FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA TO COOPERATE ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

PY222240 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] The [Argentine] public information secretary of the presidency yesterday disclosed the scope of a cooperation plan concluded between Argentina and Colombia on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The signing, we should note, took place during the last half of December in the Mines and Energy Ministry in Bogota. Dr Jorge Coll signed on behalf of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] and Dr Ernesto Villareal Silva signed for the Colombian Institute of Nuclear Affairs.

This plan of action for 1982-83 is included in the agreement on cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy concluded between the two countries in 1967 and is a continuation of developments in the 1980-81 period. This plan contemplates the exchange of experts and the training of Colombian scholarship students in Argentina in subjects such as uranium chemistry and technology, the production and application of radioisotopes and radiations, medical radio physics and radiological protection, nuclear reactors and nuclear technology, nuclear physics, geology and primary nuclear materials, and legal aspects relative to nuclear energy.

For the period 1982-83 the plan calls for sending 9 Argentine experts to Colombia for a total of 13 months, and to receive on scholarships 20 Colombians -- professionals and technicians -- for a total of 110 months. Apart from these plans, our country has made a feasibility study on the installation in Colombia of a pilot plant destined to develop industrial processes for the treatment of uranium ore from Colombian deposits and for the production of uranium concentrate (yellow cake).

It is fitting to emphasize that Colombia possesses uranium ore deposits but has not yet begun commercial production of concentrates, since for that it needs to develop technologies suitable to the specific types of minerals available in the country. For this purpose Argentina has at the proper time offered its cooperation based on the experience accumulated by the CNEA over the last 3 decades. The Argentine offer will contemplate the participation of Colombian professionals, technicians and firms in all stages of the project in accordance with the Argentine policy of transferring technology on matters related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

On the other hand, the Colombian Institute of Nuclear Affairs has accepted a technical proposal made by the Argentine technological firm Invap S.E., at the request of the CNEA, for the installation of a reactor for training, investigation and the production of radioactive materials and of a plant for the handling of radioactive materials, as well as the plant's satellite laboratories for nuclear physics and activation analysis. The proposed reactor would initially have a capacity of 3 megawatts, which could be doubled, and it would be a pool type using low-grade uranium as fuel and light water as a moderator. The technical proposal was initially requested by that Colombian institute from the CNEA in May 1981 and it was submitted to Bogota in August 1981. It should be mentioned that this proposal will compete with other proposals of international firms.

The main objective of this reactor and its satellite laboratories will be the training of personnel and the accumulation of the experience necessary to acquire a national capacity for decisions on nuclear electricity matters. According to the Argentine study, about 40 percent of the investments can be awarded to Colombian suppliers. The Argentine share would be about 57 percent, and the remaining 3 percent would go to other countries. This cooperation is in conformity with the "nuclear objectives and policies of the Republic of Argentina," approved by Decree No 3183/77, in which it proposes "To promote the exchange of information, supplies, inputs, installations and technical assistance on nuclear matters with Latin American countries."

NEW DELEGATE TO VATICAN ON NEGOTIATIONS NAMED

PY251510 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1320 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jan (NA) -- Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, new Argentine delegate to the papal mediation on the border conflict with Chile, stated here today that his efforts will be aimed at "not wasting time" in seeking a prompt solution to the southern conflict, but warned that "immediate results cannot be expected."

However, he admitted that after the delivery of the note -- in which the Argentine Government confirms its confidence in the papal mediation -- by delegates Guillermo Moncayo -- whom Ortiz de Rozas will replace -- and Ricardo Etcheverry Bone to Cardinal Antonio Samore yesterday the talks "will speed up somewhat."

On the other hand, Ortiz de Rozas denied that there is a close relationship between the solution of the conflict with Chile and that which Argentina has with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, because the two issues have "a different origin and are different situations."

In statements to Radio Mitre of this capital, he said that his mission will be "the continuation of that being carried out by his predecessor, although he disclosed that there will be "some changes which are normal with a change of delegates and which will respond to the new negotiating phase posposed to the august mediator."

In response to a question as to whether a prompt solution to the conflict will be sought in this new phase, he voiced his confidence that after the note which President Leopoldo Galtieri addressed to John Paul II "The mediation process will probably speed up somewhat." However, he pointed out that "It should be pointed out that diplomacy and excessive haste sometimes do not mix too well." After acknowledging that "for some time the mediation was at a standstill" he said that "What we are not going to do is waste time."

He insisted "that one cannot expect immediate results from a very very difficult situation which requires an exhaustive study by all the involved parties."

He then stated that the Argentine Government's decision to renounce the treaty signed in April 1972 which forced the two belligerent countries to bring the problem before The Hague International Court, is aimed at leading the negotiation to "a treaty which would be more suitable to the circumstances that the two countries are experiencing."

Regarding a media commentary that the solution of the conflict with Chile is closely related to the subject of the Malvinas Islands, Ortiz de Rozas stated that apart from the fact "that the two problems refer to sovereignty" they have nothing in common. He pointed out that "They are not negotiations aimed at the same purpose nor are they linked to each other, since they stem from different origin and are different situations."

At the end he commented that he would travel to the Vatican "as soon as possible" to initiate his new activities, but pointed out that "I still do not have the date of my trip confirmed.

Departs for London

PY262048 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 200 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (TELAM) -- Argentine Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas said today, just before departing for London where he is currently the ambassador, that he is not taking any document to submit to the British Government regarding the negotiations on the Malvinas Islands. Ortiz de Rozas was recently named chief of the Argentine delegation that is negotiating the southern border conflict at the Vatican.

OPPOSITION SHUNS DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

PY261057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1450 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Jan (TELAM) -- The announced intention of Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi Ackel to resume the dialogue with the opposition with the purpose of assuring a peaceful atmosphere for the next elections to be held on 15 November 1982 has been referred to as a trick by Senator Tancredo Neves, chairman of Brazil's Popular Party (PP).

Deputy Ulysees Guimaraes, chairman of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB), the most important opposition party, has recalled that the last dialogue held with the present government was a negative experience.

In December 1981 Abi Ackel started a round of talks with top opposition leaders with the purpose of arriving at an agreement on the electoral reform. The dialogue was suddenly interrupted when a draft law was submitted to congress by President Joao Figueiredo without any previous consultation. This situation provoked one of the more serious political confrontations between the opposition and the Planalto Palace (government) and the (pro-government) Social Democratic Party.

Marcos Freire, PMDB leader in the Senate, stated that there are no possibilities for an understanding, since the government and the PDS are trying to smash us.

BILATERAL PAYMENT APPROVED FOR POLISH DEBT

PY241632 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jan 82 p 25

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Government has approved the decision made by the National Monetary Council during a meeting held the day before yesterday regarding the settlement of the Polish debt with Brazil. According to this decision, the Polish Government agrees to settle 10 percent of its debt during the course of this year. The Central Bank will revoke two lines of credit extended to the Handlobank (Bank of Poland) opened last year for the total sum of $680 million to cover the export of Brazilian products, but will open a new line of credit for the sum of $140 million to cover the supply of various products to the Polish market. The Handlobank offers the Central Bank a $40 million line of credit to cover the import of Polish machinery and equipment.

These and other measures, which have still not been disclosed by economic sector authorities, will in truth operate as a bilateral payment agreement. Polish and Brazilian authorities will hold a new meeting next March. At that time they will have a chance to review Poland's international payment capability.

BRIEFS

SENATOR DIES, REPLACED -- Senator Adalberto Correia, Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party of Acre State, died yesterday aboard a Varig Airline flight from Brasilia to Rio de Janeiro. He will be replaced by Laelia Alcantara, a woman physician and the first negro woman to become a senator. [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jan 82 p 6 PY]

PRC AMBASSADOR ACCEPTED -- The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has accepted the appointment of Xu Zhongfu as new PRC ambassador to Brazil. Xu Zhongfu is to replace Zhang Dequn who held that post for the last 5 years. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1115 GMT 16 Jan 82 PY]

COFFEE, SUGAR, STEEL EXPORTS -- The Industry and Commerce Ministry reported that combined revenues from coffee, sugar and steel exports in 1981 totalled $4 billion. Coffee alone earned $2 billion. International sugar exports generated over $1 billion. Worldwide exports of steel by Brazil reached approximately $700 million. Brazilian production of raw steel declined in 1981 to 13,000,217 tons according to preliminary data. [Sao Paulo LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 20 Jan 82 p 7 PY]

CORVALAN SEES 1982 AS YEAR OF STRUGGLE

FL262045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH], we interviewed its secretary general, Luis Corvalan Lepe, who talks about the current situation in his country.

[Begin recording] The Chilean economy has entered a new period of crisis. Pinochet blames everything on the world recession. Of course, this world recession is a factor but it is a factor to the degree that Pinochet has placed Chile's economy in a situation of incredible dependence on multinationals and imperialism. But nevertheless, it is not only the result of the world recession that is affecting capitalism, but also the result of domestic events and the implementation of the economic model of the so-called Chicago school of economics. The economic miracle, the Chilean miracle, does not exist. Many believed in it because at one time the economy appeared to be coming along despite the tremendous class consciousness that made the poor poorer and the rich richer. The economy appeared to have head and feet -- that is, it was moving.

Today it is bedlam. I was telling Comrade Fidel that the 10th region, the most agricultural region in Chile, the most important one from the standpoint of agricultural and livestock production, is now called the Bermuda Triangle because farmers disappear every day; they leave because they have no way to pay their debts. The bank interest rate is 5 percent a month. They cannot pay their debts with that kind of interest rate. Five hundred small, medium and large enterprises went bankrupt in 1981, some of them having thousands of employees.

This economic crisis has its political effects. The whole of 1982 might be a year of crisis, (?increased) problems and, also, of struggle. [end recording]

Speaking of relations between the Pinochet government and the new U.S. administration, Corvalan noted that they were two of a kind and no sooner was he elected, than Reagan expressed his total support for the fascist dictatorship. Corvalan recalled that the U.S. President lifted some proforma restrictions on the supply of arms to the Pinochet regime and that he has strengthened ties in all areas.

Concerning the process toward unity that the PCCH has undertaken, Corvalan said:

[Begin recording] We favor intensifying to the utmost the process toward unity. Firstly, of the working class as the core and driving force of the whole social movement, the whole antifascist movement in Chile. Unity is the social foundation in all instances, including the superstructural ones. Therefore, we hail and wholeheartedly support the meeting of the parties in Mexico in September 1981. We favor achieving the largest number of agreements possible on specific issues, setting aside those that divide us. We believe that to achieve unity, we do not have to agree on everything. That would be the culmination of a unification process after the social changes that we advocate are in place, but, at this time, the most important thing is to agree that we have to get rid of Pinochet, that we have to put an end to (?the days) of fascism. That is our duty, our duty with our people, our dead, our missing, our conscience, with the peoples all over the world that have expressed their solidarity with Chile. [end recording]

BRIEFS

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT INCREASES -- Santiago, 6 Jan (AFP) -- According to the National Planning Office, the Chilean gross national product increased 5.5 percent during 1981. This surpasses the 1.2 percent average for Latin America. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 6 Jan 81 PY]

MINISTRY DENIES ALLEGED NICARAGUAN ATTACK

PA270320 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- The Defense Ministry categorically denied tonight that a Colombian Air Force plane had been attacked by a Nicaraguan plane near the San Andres y Providencia Islands.

Ministry spokesmen said that the rumors of an attack on a Colombian plane are not true and that a serious investigation will be conducted to find out where those rumors originated. The initial report stated that a Nicaraguan fighter had fired rockets at a Colombian Air Force plane patrolling the San Andres Islands.

DEMARCATION OF BORDER WITH VENEZUELA TO BEGIN

PA270418 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia and Venezuela will begin marking their common border on 1 February. The announcement was made today by Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds who said that preliminary work began 15 days ago with a study of the area by a binational commission headed by Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Julio Londono and by Venezuela's Border Chief General Mendoza Ibarra.

Lemos said that the camps where the demarcation construction materiel will be kept have already been established and that the rest periods for the workers who will carry out the task will be established. The Colombian foreign minister said today: I think that the demarcation will begin on 1 February. He noted that with this work, the Colombians and Venezuelans who live in the border area will know where one country ends and the other begins. He said he trusts that with the markings there will be an end to border incidents that have arisen in the past few months.

AUTHORITIES ARREST GUERRILLA ARMS SHIPPER

PA261926 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Barranquilla -- The authorities reported today that the police have arrested in this city a 47-year-old guerrilla who organized arms shipments to the 19 April Movement, M-19, and coordinated the October Aeropesca airplane flight that took ammunition and arms to the guerrillas in Caqueta.

The police said that the arrested man is (Teodulo) Rafael Bolanos (Pacheco) who was driving a jeep with the license plate PK-4714 on the road to Riohacha. According to reports, the guerrilla name used by (Bolanos Pacheco) is not known. According to the reports of military investigators, this guerrilla was also the person who coordinated the arms shipments of a Honduran boat that was sunk by the navy in the Pacific and the Aeropesca flight that took 4 tons of arms to Caqueta.

The arrested man supposedly is the person who went to [name indistinct] airport in Medellin to hire an Aeropesca plane and fly it to La Guajira and Caqueta.

(Bolanos Pacheco) is being held at the 2d Brigade where he will be charged in a military court proceeding.

PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT'S RIFT DEEPENS

PA261234 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The rift between the president and the vice president, Oswaldo Hurtado and Leon Roldos, has deepened considerably in the last few hours and has caused various repercussions.

This morning, President Oswaldo Hurtado was considering the possibility of canceling his visit to Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela, since during his 12-day absence it would be the duty of Vice President Leon Roldos to assume the nation's mandate.

Presidential aides consulted with leading citizens of the nation this morning about the advisability of making the trip before a final pronouncement.

Meanwhile, Government and Justice Minister Galo Garcia Feraud lent weight to the official view that the opposition should not sit in on Cabinet meetings, openly stating that the vice president would not be welcome in Cabinet meetings, and announced that there would be a Cabinet meeting at 1830 today to analyze the situation and consider the resignation of two ministers.

As a consequence of the rift between the president and the vice president of the republic, Vicente Estrada and Pablo Concha, the ministers of public works and social welfare, both members of the People, Change and Democracy Movement [PCD], resigned. Also resigning are Francisco (Pablo Bayona), inspector general of the nation; Ruben Moran, director of the Ecuadorean Institute for Agrarian Reform and Settlement; (Alfonso Buenano), postmaster general; Carlos Hidlago Villacasis, governor of Guayas Province; (Augusto Parada), political chief of Guayaquil; (Cristofero Roditti), general manager of the Ecuadorean Telecommunications Institute; (Francisco Guzman), general manager of the Ecuadorean Housing Bank; (Jorge Andrade), chief of the Guayaquil Civil Registry; (Aquiles Rodriguez), regional director of the Ecuadorean Social Security Institute; (Wilson Saud), regional manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation; (Carlos Mansuri), executive director of the study commission for the development of the Guayas basin; (Vicente de la Torre), regional administrator of mails for Guayaquil; and several police commissioners of Guayas Province.

It is expected that within the next few days, several officials in the capital and other officials who are Roldos sympathizers and members of the PCD will also resign.

We now have a report from (Raul Zambrano), who is in the downtown area;

[Begin relay] We are now reporting from the presidency. Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez told the press that the international trip to three Latin American countries is very important for the nation, but that the domestic political situation is going to make the government give considerable thought to the final decision on that trip.

Speaking briefly to reporters, Estrada Velasquez, the outgoing minister of public works and communications, said:

[Begin recording] I have said that since this ministry was part of the balance of power which the PCD had in the government and since the situation about which everyone knows has arisen, I was moved to present my irrevocable resignation to the president.

[Question] Would you say this is a personal problem, as has been reported?

[Answer] Well, I must tell you, Mr Reporter, that simultaneously with my resignation from the post of minister of public works and communications, I have sent the supreme electoral tribunal a request to remove me from the ranks of the PCD because I cannot believe the various steps that have been taken.

[Question] Which, for example?

[Answer] I believe that the problems which arose should have been considered more thoroughly and with more maturity instead of taking this position of opposition, which is not at all appropriate for the nation. [end recording]

Roldos Will Not Resign

PA261404 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean Vice President Leon Roldos has stated: I will not resign. Roldos has held a lengthy meeting with Raul Vaca, president of the Ecuadorean Parliament. The meeting took place in Mr Vaca's office.

Roldos asked Vaca to appoint a commission made up of legislators to make a political analysis of the administration of his late brother, Jaime Roldos. He said that in a few days he will give the chamber a detailed report on sugar price irregularities that include mistakes in cost estimates and cost reduction policies.

Mr Roldos has said he is prepared to make up with President Hurtado but hinted that the relationship would be based on simple courtesy.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has disclosed that the Governments of Brazil and Colombia have accepted the appointments of Gustavo Ruales and (Francisco Urbina) as Ecuadorean ambassadors to Brazil and Colombia, respectively. Both are career diplomats. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jan 82 PA]

UNITY OF POPULAR ACTION PARTY CONFIRMED

PY200240 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 4 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpts] In his first Sunday press conference in 1982, President Belaunde said that this will be a year of work when every month projects will be either completed or initiated.

The president emphasized that this is a government with roots in the provinces (alluding to the AP [Popular Action Party] municipal election victories in remote provinces), and announced that there will be no special congressional session, so as to allow congressmen to go to their provinces to get in touch with the reality of their home bases.

Belaunde stated that it is absolutely false that disagreements exist among leaders in his party. After 25 years of political up and downs, it will be difficult for us to step on banana peels thrown our way. If there is a difference of opinions, that difference is aired in order to find a solution.

Belaunde added: "My party is like any other institution in our country, composed of people of integrity proven during a siege that lasted 12 years, and it was carried to victory by popular voting on 18 May [1980]. The fact that there might be some questionable cases is perfectly understandable in any organization."

The president noted that there are "direct, precise and unequivocal" instructions in his party to the effect that anybody who takes care of public affairs must give up his own. This goes for anyone holding a position of responsibility, and those who do not abide by that golden rule are automatically alienated from our party, the president added.

BOMB CAUSES DAMAGE TO MIRAFLORES CITY HALL

PY251350 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] A powerful bomb exploded in the Miraflores city hall causing material damage which amounts to over 1.5 million soles. The explosion took place at 1815 yesterday evening when three individuals hurled the bomb at the main entrance of the city hall from a white-colored Volkswagon car [words indistinct].

The main entrance was damaged [word indistinct] and part of the balcony also was damaged.

PETROPERU WORKERS DECIDE TO END STRIKE

PY251353 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The PETROPERU [State Petroleum Agency] workers, who were on strike until yesterday, have decided to resume their tasks. This decision was taken after the assembly ratified the agreements signed by its delegates in Lima on Friday. According to a Labor Ministry spokesman, the Talara workers held a meeting and it is believed that the situation in the northern petroleum area will return to normal.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT -- Felipe Reategui, chief of the Foreign Debt Department of the Central Reserve Bank, has reported that the Peruvian foreign debt as of the end of the third quarter of 1981 amounted to $6,145,000,000, that is, it has increased by $363 million since the installation of the Belaunde administration 14 months ago. Loan agreements have also been concluded for a total of $1,475,000,000. It is estimated that the Peruvian foreign debt will reach $6,410,500,000 by the end of 1981. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Nov 81 p A 16 PY]

PRESIDENT ROYO TRAVELS TO HONDURAS INAUGURATION

PA262255 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Report by Justo Fidel Palacios]

[Text] At 1100 today Panamanian President Aristides Royo and his delegation left for Honduras to attend tomorrow's presidential inauguration there. The president arrived at the Gen Omar Torrijos Airport around 1000 accompanied by Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella who went to see him off. The president granted an interview to this station regarding his trip to Honduras.

[Begin recording] [Question] In your opinion, why is tomorrow's swearing-in of the new Honduran president important?

[Answer] Several Latin American presidents are traveling to Honduras as an expression of support for the democracy that is being established in that country as a result of the 29 November 1981 elections won by Roberto Suazo. Our trip is also an expression of support for the Honduran people who have peacefully chosen their new rulers.

We are also going to Honduras as a result of the concern that Panama has expressed several times regarding the Central American situation. Tomorrow we will host a luncheon at the Panamanian Embassy in Honduras for the presidents who will be attending the inauguration. They have already confirmed their attendance at the luncheon. During that luncheon at the ambassador's residence, we will be bringing up various aspects of the Central American problems. We will try to present these aspects in a comprehensive manner and we will try to present what we could describe as a peace program that can be accepted by all the countries of the Central American region and can be endorsed and backed by the other countries whose presidents are going to be visiting Tegucigalpa.

[Question] How do you think the process in that country could effect the Central American situation, specifically in El Salvador?

[Answer] You mean the process in Honduras?

[Question] That is right.

[Answer] I think that all democratic processes must be welcomed to the club of American democracies. As we have repeatedly said, it is a fact that in Panama we have peace; we have stability and calm. However, we are concerned that this is not the case in nearby areas, that those essential conditions for life do not exist. Therefore, we will not have full peace until there is peace in the area. Panama is a country which has received great support from many countries in its struggle with the United States for the recovery of the canal. Panama is a country which is also concerned about peace in the rest of its sister countries. That is why not only Panama but also Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica and other countries have a constant concern and I would say an almost constant dialogue on behalf of peace in those countries where it doesn't exist. [end recording]

The Avianca 737 airplane carrying Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala landed at approximately 1030 on the airport's main runway. The Colombian president remained on the plane during the 25-minute stopover in Panama. Reports obtained by this station indicate that the Colombian president did not go to the terminal because the Colombian Senate's permit only authorizes him to travel to Honduras so he had to remain on the plane which is legally considered an extension of Colombian territory. The Colombian officials rejected our efforts to obtain a statement from President Turbay Ayala.

Around 1050, President Royo accompanied by his wife, Adela Ruiz de Royo, Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, Col Manuel Arauz of transit and land transportation, members of his personal escort, protocol officials and guest Alberto Pons boarded the Avianca airplane to travel to Honduras. After checks and refueling, the Avianca plane took off for Tegucigalpa.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER TRAVELS TO VENEZUELA

PA231230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Panama City, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian National Guard Commander Col Florencio Florez left today for Caracas, where he had been invited by the Venezuelan Armed Forces. According to military sources, Florez, deceased Gen Torrijos' successor as commander of the National Guard (police and army), will be bestowed honors in Venezuela. Florez met with Panamanian President Aristides Royo prior to his trip.

MANFREDO COMMENTS ON PCC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PA270313 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] Today Panama Canal Commission [PCC] Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo reaffirmed a statement made by Panama's President Aristides Royo to a Spanish newsman saying that the main Panama Canal authority is the U.S. secretary of defense:

"This means that the secretary of defense has the greatest responsibility and authority regarding decisions taken at the level of the Panama Canal Commission. This also is in some conflict with Panama's claim that, according to the treaty, the Board of Directors should supervise the Panama Canal Commission. The Panamanian Government's position is that this excludes the U.S. President or any other U.S. Government agency including the Department of Defense."

The Panama Canal deputy administrator added that the canal treaties has two texts, one in English and one in Spanish, but that they do not coincide. "Let me speak about it because I must be very honest. It is very true that the Panama Canal treaties have Spanish and English texts which are not identical. The Spanish text says that a board of directors will supervise the Panama Canal Commission. However, the English text says that a board will supervise the Panama Canal Commission's activities. The difference between the two versions led to the passage of law 9170.

"Also, it is interesting to note that before the Panama Canal Commission was created, the former canal company had a board of directors whose function and authority were based on Title 2 of the Canal Zone Code. That board had the power to administer Panama Canal activities."

Finally, Manfredo said that Panamanian participation on the Panama Canal Board of Directors is limited to presenting Panamanian aspirations at this forum. "From the moment the treaty established a ratio of five to four representatives, we had to be very realistic and understand that the board of directors, or supervisory board, would be nothing but a forum to present our aspirations and attitudes, because the United States would have the last word. Therefore, Panamanian participation on the board of directors does not go beyond having a forum to present Panama's aspirations and interests and seeing to what extent the decisions approved there are consistent with the treaty's objectives. The five to four ratio leaves us at a definite disadvantage, whether you call it a board of directors or a supervisory board. This is what the treaty specifies."

COSTA RICA

GROUP ASKS END TO FOREIGN RADIO INTERFERENCE

PA261708 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[From "Panorama"]

[Text] The National Chamber of Radio has asked the government to intervene in the problem provoked by radio stations from other countries interfering with local radio stations and introducing their ideology in Costa Rican territory. It has been reported that in the northern region, broadcasts from Nicaragua are clearly heard and these broadcasts include information that is not in line with the Costa Rican's way of life or with their political system.

The chamber also said that soon, Cuba will put in operation a new radio station of 500,000 watts that will be heard in the 790 khz frequency and another transmitter that will be heard at 1170 khz with 100,000 watts. According to the chamber, this radio station will be heard in Costa Rica's Atlantic coast.

It is believed that this is a violation of Costa Rica and that the authorities must intervene with whatever resources are at their disposal to prevent this type of problem.

(Harry Goldstein), deputy minister of government, has said that the government has offered its cooperation and that efforts will be made to solve the problems pointed out by the country's broadcasters.

CARAZO COMMENTS ON LIFTING OF U.S. TUNA EMBARGO

PA270254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government lifted the 2-year embargo imposed on Costa Rican tuna exports following the capture by Costa Rica of several U.S. tuna vessels caught fishing within its Pacific territorial waters. U.S. Ambassador Francis McNeil personally delivered the notification that the embargo had been lifted to the president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo.

President Carazo said the Costa Rican Government is pleased to learn that the U.S. Government decided to lift the embargo imposed on February 1980. He noted that the many months of effort demonstrate that two friendly nations cannot maintain differences indefinitely. Besides, he added, this has reopened the market and the possibility of continuing our dialogue since the Costa Rican Government considers these conditions were created before renewing the talks. The lifting of the embargo has been favorable to the U.S. legislation but also to the sovereignty over our waters, Carazo explained.

Carazo immediately announced the renewal of negotiations because Costa Rica is interested in protecting the tuna in the eastern Pacific. Finally, Carazo publicly expressed his gratitude to the Governments of Costa Rica and the United States for having successfully settled this matter.

The U.S. Government decision opens the doors for Costa Rican tuna exports to the world's main market for that product. According to statistics, 80 percent of the tuna catch is sold in the United States. The embargo suspended all sales which seriously affected the national industry. The lifting of the embargo constitutes an international triumph for Costa Rica because the United States thereby recognizes Costa Rica's patrimonial rights over the 200 miles of ocean, thus conforming to the Law of the Sea Conference.

CARAZO DEPARTS FOR INAUGURATION IN HONDURAS

PA270110 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo departed this morning for Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to participate in the ceremonies to inaugurate the new president of that nation, Roberto Suazo Cordova. Before leaving, the president made the following statement to Radio Reloj:

[Begin recording] As always, I will bear in mind the means for stepping up the financial solution to the Common Market's problems. But in addition, I will strive to strengthen and broaden it through the participation of a greater number of countries in the Central American Democratic Community, which has just been established because we really believe it is a good beginning. I think this will be a good chance to explain to those participating in the meeting, especially chiefs of state, the reasons which led us to participate in this community. I will also take advantage of the trip to hold bilateral meetings with various chiefs of state of the area.

[Question] What specific issues would you take to the other countries which are not yet in the community?

[Answer] What we really want is to expand the possibilities of a democratic system in the region. To this effect, the invitation is open to all.

[Question] What about the new agreements to be signed with Panama soon and which are very important for Costa Rica?

[Answer] We are very happy. To be able to finance the electrical interconnection is a great advancement for Costa Rica. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT JUNTA DECREES AMNESTY PERIOD

PA262133 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The government junta has issued another amnesty decree. The decree was published in the official daily, in December, but most of the people did not know about it, some attorneys have reported. The new decree will be in effect during the months of January, February and March.

During these 3 months, the decree notes, all members of subversive organizations created to overthrow the present government, and all those who have committed political crimes or common crimes for political reasons, must turn themselves in to a special commission that has been created or to political governors, court chiefs, mayors, department commanders and regiment commanders. It has been reported that the decree, No 898, went into effect 8 days after it was published.

The newly created commission will provide food, board and special quarters. It will seek employment or membership in a cooperative for the persons who accept the amnesty, or it will arrange for the person to leave the country if so desired. The provisions of the decree only apply to Salvadorans.

The decree states that anyone requesting amnesty must not have been facing a military court before the decree went into effect. This means, the decree explains, that persons facing trial or under arrest for political crimes cannot benefit from the decree. The special assistance commission that has been created is composed of the justice, interior, planning and defense ministers. The interior minister is authorized to issue instructions in case unforeseen situations arise. He will also decide how the situation will be handled in line with the decree.

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES EXTENDED

PA262229 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] We have received the following bulletin from the public relations office of the presidency of the republic:

"Considering that the situation that early this year provoked the suspension of constitutional guarantees -- martial law -- continues, the revolutionary government junta has decided to extend the respective decree for another 30 days.

"The constitutional guarantees suspended are the privacy of mail, freedom of transit and freedom of expression.

"The suspension of these guarantees does not affect the political parties, which can carry out their campaigns. San Salvador, 25 January 1982."

HONDURAS

MEMBERS OF SUAZO CORDOVA'S CABINET ANNOUNCED

PA270331 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0304 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Honduran President-elect Roberto Suazo Cordova announces to the Honduran people the composition of his government's cabinet, which will be sworn in tomorrow afternoon. As promised, the official announcement is being made today, 26 January, at 2100. We now present the names of the citizens who make up the cabinet:

Government and Justice	Oscar Mejia Arellano
Presidential Office	Carlos Roberto Flores Facusse
Foreign Relations	Edgardo Paz Barnica
Economy and Commerce	Gustavo Adolfo Alfaro
Finance and Public Credit	Arturo Corleto Moreira
National Defense and Public Security	Col Jose Cerra Hernandez
Labor and Social Welfare	(Dario Humberto Montes Matamorros)
Public Health and Social Aid	(Gonzalo Rodriguez Soto)
Public Education	Alma Rodas de Fiallos
Communications, Public Works and Transport	Jose Simon Azcona del Hoyo
Culture and Tourism	Victor Caceres Lara
Natural Resources	Miguel Angel Bonilla Reyes
Executive director of the National Agrarian Institute	(Hugodoro Arriaga Iraete)
Executive secretary of the Higher Council of Economic Planning	(Luis Roberto Flores Escobar)

NATIONAL CONGRESS MEETS, ELECTS INTERIM BOARD

PA220440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0040 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduras' National Congress met today for the first time after 10 years of military rule and elected an interim board. The congress, which is composed of 82 deputies representing the Liberal Party of Honduras, the National Party of Honduras, the Honduran Christian Democratic Party and the Innovation and Unity Party [PINU], met under the chairmanship of Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano.

The liberal wing, which holds 44 seats, voted in full for Liberal Jose Efrain Bu Giron for congress chairman. Liberal Ignacio Alberto Rodriguez Espinoza, who did not vote for himself but for PINU candidate Miguel Andonie Fernandez, was elected secretary.

The Honduran Congress will meet again on 23 January at 1000 to elect the final board. It is scheduled to be formally inaugurated on 25 January, when it will elect a new armed forces chief from a list of three colonels submitted by the Armed Forces Supreme Council.

The candidates for the position of armed forces chief are Col Mario Flores Theresin, the incumbent defense and public security minister; Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the public security forces; and Col Ruben Humberto Montoya, the navy chief. The armed forces chief will also take the oath of office on 27 January during the ceremony to transfer power to Roberto Suazo Cordova as constitutional president.

Congress Installed 25 Jan

PA260524 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Speech by Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia at the installation of the National Congress at the Legislative Palace in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Summary] Your Excellency the president and honorable deputies of the National Congress; Mr President and magistrates of the Supreme Court; ambassadors and representatives of international organizations accredited in our country; honorable members of the cabinet; honorable members of the Superior Council of our Armed Forces; distinguished special guests; distinguished representatives of the media; ladies and gentlemen:

I have the honor of being here, where the people's voice is heard through their representatives and where, as of this day, the sovereign people will write the future pages of their political, economic, social, cultural and legislative history.

It is your duty to contribute the light of your wisdom and knowledge, your prudence, maturity and patriotic righteousness so that we Hondurans can overcome, in peace and harmony, the errors of the past and can reaffirm our positive aspects and prepare the way for future Hondurans to travel the path of a republican democratic system, for which the people voted on 29 November 1981.

"As president of the republic and chief of the armed forces, I share the optimism, determination and enthusiasm with which each of you prepares to work in building a prosperous Honduras, free, proud of its cultural heritage and full of ambitions for social justice and for a permanent place in the concert of world's nations, with those who, despite their limited area and limited economic and military resources, are outstanding because of their dignity and are respected because of the greatness of their men -- who combine their virtues and their best will and talents to glorify this beautiful destiny to which you have been called, honorable representatives of the people.

"You have been summoned to this engagement with national destiny at a difficult time, in terms of the violence in the Central American region and the economic and social disorder characterizing the world in the current decade.

"I am sure that you have sought and received your high political investure with an awareness of the hard work that awaits you, and mentally prepared to accept the blows of criticism with stoicism and the expressions of power and praise with Christianity and humility.

"You come here as tribunes of the people, to express in this august chamber the ambitions, needs and problems of the entire Honduran nation. You come here to legislate for today and for tomorrow, removed from personal passions and partisan connivance, thinking only that the nation you represent is one, the integral summation of all of its members, without distinction in race, creed, sex, or social or economic position.

"You therefore represent Honduras in the most complete sense of the word and you will thus make just laws and liberties."

Honorable deputies: In my first and last message to you as president and chief of the armed forces, I express my most sincere respect for your delicate mission. I wish you well and pray that God enlighten your minds and that your hearts remain sensitive, so that your actions will be reflected in the happiness of the people and the glory of our beloved nation.

Congress Elects Officials

PA270026 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday the Honduran National Congress elected the president of the Supreme Court, the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, the attorney general and deputy attorney general, the comptroller general and deputy comptroller general and the director and deputy director of administration.

The president of the Supreme Court will be Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo. The attorney general of the republic will be Elizabeth Chiuz Sierra and the deputy attorney general will be (Rafael Rivera Torres).

The comptroller general will be Saul Molina and the deputy comptroller will be (Luis Fernando Gomez Valladares). The director general of administration will be (Diego Rafael Diaz) and the deputy director will be Presentacion Moncada Sanchez.

Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez was elected new chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Except for the members of the Supreme Court of Justice who were also elected yesterday and the chief of the armed forces, the new appointees will be sworn in today during this afternoon's session of the National Congress. The Supreme Court and the chief of the armed forces will be sworn in tomorrow, 27 January, in the solemn session of the National Congress to be held in the national stadium. Roberto Suazo Cordova will also be sworn in as president during the session.

Military Chief Comments

PA270410 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1508 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, new chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said today that if "El Salvador falls, the next objective of international Marxism will be Honduras." Alvarez Martinez was elected by the National Congress at dawn today from a slate of three colonels proposed by the Armed Forces Supreme Council.

The military chief commented on the relations which, as an important member of the new liberal government of Roberto Suazo Cordova, he will maintain with the neighboring countries of Central America. "I will contribute to seeking the best solution to the problems that might arise with our neighbors within the context of cordial relations among countries that have traditionally been brothers," he said.

Alvarez Martinez is well entrenched in Central America," he said, "and Honduras has a democratic spirit. The people voted for democracy and we will try to protect democracy as best we can."

He indicated that relations with El Salvador are very cordial and in line with a general peace treaty signed in Lima, Peru, in October 1980 after 11 years of negotiations. The treaty ended a dispute that led to a brief war in 1969. "I wish El Salvador did not have its current problem of violence," he said, adding that "If El Salvador falls, the next objective of communism will be Honduras."

Regarding charges by some Honduran sectors that Nicaragua is a center of subversion in Central America, he said, "I do not want to give an opinion on that question." He added: "I do not know the people who currently run the Nicaraguan Government. I hope to maintain cordial and civilized relations and I hope that jointly we will try to find a solution to the current problems."

Hondurans and Nicaraguans have exchanged gunfire along their common border. The two governments have exchanged protest notes and both sides have made international denunciations of aggression.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MEETING

PA202010 [Editorial Report] Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 1545 GMT 20 January 1982 begins a live broadcast from the National Assembly in Tegucigalpa where the constituent assembly will be adjourned following the signing of the nation's new constitution. The event is attended by the Supreme Court justices, armed forces commanders, politicians, diplomats and the press. The session opens at 1557 GMT. After the roll is called and the minutes of the previous session are read, a group of deputies is appointed to escort President Policarpo Paz Garcia to the hall.

At 1628 GMT, General Paz Garcia begins a 14-minute speech in which he thanks the armed forces, which contributed with their patriotism to closing this glorious chapter of Honduran history. He goes on to say that the new constitution being signed today was the result of the wisdom, prudence and creative initiative of the deputies, whom he also thanks. He goes on to say that even though controversies recently arose in which his work as leader was questioned, his silence is to be interpreted as his last contribution to harmony among the Honduran people. He also acknowledges the contribution of politicians and the civic and exemplary conduct of the people and praises the media for its responsible reporting.

President Paz Garcia goes on to say, despite the complexity of the nation's problems, the last chapter will not be completely closed until the new constitution helps bring about the fulfillment of the nation's economic, social and political goals. President Paz Garcia goes on to say that despite his efforts, he has been unable to resolve the problems which had accumulated for the past century. He adds that one of his administration's primary goals had been preserving domestic peace and insulating Honduras against the violence afflicting Central America.

In conclusion, he thanks everyone for the honor of having been appointed head of the nation and having been allowed to sign the new constitution, which is a legitimate fruit of the people's will. President Paz Garcia's speech ends at 1652 GMT. The deputies then proceed to sign the new constitution, which becomes effective following its publication in the Official Gazette.

New Constitution Approved

PA220247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 21 Jan 82

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The National Constituent Assembly today promulgated the new political constitution of Honduras. The constitution was signed by constitutional President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, his cabinet, and 71 deputies from the Liberal Party, the National Party and the Innovation and Unity Party.

The new constitution contains changes such as a call for the development of university education with the assignment of 6 percent of the nation's general budget to the university. The constitution also improves individual and collective constitutional guarantees and the safeguarding of human rights.

It includes measures against nepotism and state abuse and strong fiscal controls. It also prohibits the reelection of any president, regardless of how the presidency was reached. The constitution also establishes that the national elections tribunal directors will serve on a rotational basis. The president of the Supreme Court of Justice will be elected by the National Congress. The legislative branch is strengthened with the new constitution.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ SAYS CDC PACT 'DESTABILIZING FACTOR'

PA261543 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The so-called Central American Democratic Community [CDC] is a destabilizing factor for the area, said Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the governing junta, while in Cuba. Commenting on the triple alliance between the governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, Sergio Ramirez indicated that instead of contributing to creating a climate of stability in the area, it constitutes a long-term destabilizing factor. To us, he added, this matter is something like the Rio de Janeiro Inter-American Treaty, like armed intervention and smells like interventionism in Central America. He reaffirmed the right of the Nicaraguan people to struggle to preserve their independence and freedom against any type of aggression.

Referring to the exclusion of Nicaragua from the tripartite pact, Ramirez said it is not a trustworthy situation for Nicaragua, and expressed his concern about the conditions under which the community was created. During these times, Sergio Ramirez commented in Cuba, it is impossible to omit Nicaragua not only because of its geographic position, but also because of its political prestige in the world.

It is strange, he noted, that the document should be signed at a time when the government-elect of Honduras has not yet assumed power, Costa Rica is preparing to hold elections next week and the situation in El Salvador is far from settled.

JUSTICE MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW COURT STRUCTURE

PA261553 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] According to statements made by Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo, the Supreme Court of Justice, as a result of the new legal changes in the country, will have 20 justices and there will be civil, criminal, labor, administrative and other courts, and each will have 3 judges.

Apparently, appeal courts and appellate courts will be eliminated, and only writ of errors that must be presented to the Supreme Court of Justice will remain. Justice will be administered by a judge and two lay attorneys who will be informed of cases from the beginning. With this, the jury system will be abolished.

With these reforms announced in Esteli Department first, it is expected that justice will be better administered and trial proceedings will be more expeditiously handled.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS 'TEN O'CLOCK SHARP' NEWSCAST

PA262320 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The Directorate of Communications Media today reported the suspension of the "Ten O'Clock Sharp" newscast which is broadcast daily over Radio Corporacion. The newscast was suspended for having violated the law on economic and social emergency and for being against peace in our country.

The newscast's suspension is due specifically to its having broadcast, in its program yesterday, that in Nicaragua, Honduran peasants are being recruited into guerrilla groups. The newscast also accused the Sandinist Air Force of having attacked a Colombian Air Force plane. The two reports are false and violate the country's communications law. The Directorate of Communications Media has announced that the "Ten O'clock Sharp" newscast has been suspended indefinitely.

CANADIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, OFFERS TO MEDIATE

PA262343 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Canadian House of Commons arrived in Managua tonight. They are on a factfinding trip exclusively to appraise the present conflicts in Central America. The Salvadoran situation is the top priority of the eight Canadian deputies who represent the liberal, conservative and the new democratic parties. The delegation is headed by Maurice Dupras. The other members are (Ken Robinsion), (Stanley Coulchrist), (Flora MacDonald), (Walter Maulin), (Jack Murtaugh), Robert Ogle and (John Desseroger).

The president of the Canadian House of Commons Committee on Relations with Latin America said here tonight that the Canadian Embassy is open to all parties and groups involved in conflicts. We will make any effort to reach a solution to the conflict, he said.

WHEELOCK DISTRIBUTES LAND IN LEON DEPARTMENT

PA232149 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Jan 82 p 5

[By Eduardo Estrada]

[Text] Leon -- Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, announced state intervention in 18 private estates, which total more than 15,000 manzanas. The announcement was made during the delivery of land deeds by the agrarian reform to 16 Sandinist agriculture cooperatives in Los Arcos hacienda, in the Amatitlan territory, Leon Department.

"We have reached the point where we can start effectively distributing large portions of land to the peasants, which belong to the state or have been expropriated from landowners. That is why the peasants must organize quickly and submit agrarian reform plans, where they do not have land to work," Wheelock indicated.

After referring to the expansion of land ownership in Leon Department, where the peasants were subjected to the cruelest form of exploitation, Commander Wheelock said that "only in a popular, anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution was it possible to carry out an agrarian reform like the one the Sandinist revolution is carrying out."

Regarding the intervention in 18 private estates in Leon Department where the agrarian reform was violated, Commander Wheelock said "this is just a symbolic act," and that the land that has been intervened is not much. "We are just beginning," he added. Meanwhile, he urged conscientious producers to participate in the nation's reconstruction.

He also warned that the government is not going to accept the transfer of land property among landowners and their families; and that in the same way that the laws of the bourgeoisie used to punish the peasants, the person who violates the agrarian reform law, could get 30 years in prison. He added that "we are going to accept the land deeds that Somozism in an act of demagoguery gave the peasants, to keep them from knowing the truth."

"The revolution is returning the land to the peasants, who were deprived by the bourgeoisie and traitors.

"The Sandinist revolution is uniting man and land. The lands we are distributing are the best. It is not like the land Somozism used to give to the peasants on the Atlantic coast -- virgin and isolated land with one inhabitant per 100 manzanas," Wheelock pointed out.

Referring to the cooperative movement, Commander Wheelock said "though we are in favor of the cooperative movement, this does not mean that we are not going to distribute land individually to peasants." This he said while mentioning the benefits to be obtained through cooperatives, which he said are an advanced form of production.

Further on, he said that the Sandinist revolution has three basic supports for developing agricultural production: "state agriculture and livestock enterprises, the peasants' cooperative movement and the small and medium-size producers." He said that the revolution would like the big producers to cooperate in increasing production for the country's benefit.

He also referred to the FSLN program regarding agrarian reform and how it has been fulfilled. He mentioned the struggle waged by the people of Leon against the Somozist military dictatorship. He asserted that the peasants will no longer lack land which they can work and produce from efficiently, in order to lessen their poverty.

The land deeds that the agrarian reform is distributing are not a gift. This is a long standing right of the Nicaraguan peasantry, which has been made possible thanks to the heroes and martyrs' struggle and blood, Wheelock said. He added that with the agrarian reform, the revolution has "begun a new phase of development."

The farms that have been expropriated by the agrarian reform are Los Medales, Santa Rita and Las Colinas, owned by former Somozist guard Anastasio Ortiz, who led the massacre on 23 July 1959 against a student peaceful demonstration in Leon. These farms will be distributed among peasants organized in coperatives.

Other properties expropriated are San Rafael, property of the Sampson Chacon family which had ties with the Somoza regime; Palo de Pan, El Trapichito and San Severando, owned by Ramiro Sacasa Herdocia, which was totally neglected by its former owner, Wheelock indicated.

Other properties are: El Ministro, Santa Isabel, Santa Leonor, La Flor, San Antonio, La Providencia, La Argentina, Monte Olivo, Las Pampas, Las Flores, Karawala and San Roque.

In a brief survey, the peasants from various municipalities of Leon Department told BARRICADA that they fully approved the land expropriation, since the land should be worked and not remain idle. The land should be for the peasants that do not have any, so that they can work and make it produce. The agrarian reform legal department will proceed today to issue notifications on the expropriation of private farms in Leon Department.

LEADERS 'FACE THE PEOPLE' IN NUEVA GUINEA PROGRAM

PA202215 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Jan 82

["Face the People" program conducted in Nueva Guinea, Central Zelaya, featuring government junta members Commander Daniel Ortega, Dr Sergio Ramirez and Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas; date not given; speakers not identified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] We want to announce through the Farm Workers Association, ATC, [words indistinct] that the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, CTN, is boycotting [words indistinct]. Last March, the CTN secretary general discarded some fertilizers and (?then accused) another companero of having thrown them away in order to fire him. The other companero was fired. They always try to boycott production here.

[Answer] This CTN issue brought up by the companero must be viewed within the framework of what Commander Daniel Ortega was explaining earlier.

Why do organizations like the CTN, which is supposed to be a workers organization, and is supposed to be of Christian orientation, but is merely a cloak, a mask, for the reactionary interests in this country and for the interests of those which approve of the former Yankee control of Nicaragua come here? Why would an organization such as this come here to carry out its work in Nueva Guinea? Simply because these gentlemen, who call themselves union leaders but who are allies of the employers opposed to the revolution and who meet with the employers and issue joint communiques attacking the revolution, come here thinking they will find support for their activities.

That's not the only reason. Another organization which has worked very closely with this so-called CTN in its activities to discredit the revolution, boycott the revolution's work and oppose the interests of the country's true workers, has also begun to organize in Nueva Guinea. It is the so-called permanent Human Rights Commission. We know of no other peasant areas, rural areas, areas where productive peasants and workers are concentrated, where this so-called Human Rights Commission has begun to organize. Their activities are centered in Managua, where they have their offices. They dedicate themselves to denigrating the revolution, to making up lists of missing persons and to making false accusations.

Fortunately, the accusations that they make up against the revolution are gradually losing strength because we have been gaining ground on them in the international arena. We have been gradually defeating them at all the international organizations where they arrive with their lies. We can now say that the revolution has taken the initiative and that these gentlemen of so-called human rights are on the defensive. To top it off, you may have heard that the gentleman who manages this so-called Human Rights Commission is implicated in the Interior Ministry's most recent revelations on a plot to blow up the cement factory and the oil refinery in Managua. He is implicated in this conspiracy. He appears to be the leader of the counterrevolutionary organizations that brought huge quantities of dynamite as well as men into this country and allied themselves with Somozist Guardsmen now in jail -- some of them were guardsmen whom the revolution had pardoned -- and they conspired to blow up the cement factory in San Rafael del Sur and also planned to blow up the oil refinery.

We say this because we cannot separate the activities aimed at destabilization from those which the companero was mentioning here. True, the latter are in Nueva Guinea, but their purpose and interest is the same; to hinder the revolutionary process, hinder production, hinder the workers who are determined to organize in order to make the revolution advance [word indistinct]. This is not because they want the revolution to become better every day or because they want their constructive criticism to reach the ears of the revolutionary leaders so that things can progress more smoothly and errors can be corrected. On the contrary, they want to destroy the revolution. And just as they want to prevent the harvests here, just as they want to keep the local peasants from organizing to defend the Sandinist people's militia, they also want to blow up the cement factory and the oil refinery so that the country will be left in the dark, so it will have no energy. so it will have no chance to continue building the country, since cement and energy are basic to the reconstruction of the country.

In the face of these gentlemen, the revolution has sent a very clear message. When they interfere with the real labor and revolutionary organizations in an effort to hinder their work, these revolutionary organizations must oppose them and best them on the political front. They must surpass them in order to consolidate the real revolutionary labor and peasant organizations. That is why the revolution has the ATC, the Sandinist Workers Federation, CST, and has its [word indistinct] of agricultural producers, which groups small- and medium-sized producers. These are the organizations which should be strengthened. [applause]

[Question] Receive a revolutionary salute. My name is (Isabel Chile). I am an agronomy and animal husbandry technician. I am here on social service. I am also affiliated with the Sandinist youth and I am a member of battalion 90-11 of [words indistinct]. My question is: What is the state of national unity at this point, when a harsh blow has been dealt to the counterrevolution?

[Answer] I must say that the Sandinist front, the Sandinist front's National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have been stressing the need to promote and strengthen national unity. In the first place, there is the workers' unity. In the first place, there is the peasants' and workers' unity. In the first place, there is the workers' unity. [sentence as heard] The workers cannot be divided. The workers, or some of them, cannot be deceived by rightwing organizations such as the CTN. All workers must open their eyes and gather around the revolution's program. The peasants must unite. They cannot remain divided or exist without any organization. There can be no peasants saying: I will till my own land and that's it, because if I don't eat [words indistinct]: there is no point in my joining some organization like the ATC, UNAG [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen] or whatever. You would not be acting conscientiously then. The peasants must unite and organize. Once the major classes of our revolution -- the workers and peasants -- have united, then we must strengthen the other sectors' unity because the ones that have better economic conditions in this country, those gentlemen who have good property in the rural areas or who own factories, are obliged to strengthen national unity, not around their own interests, but around those of the workers and peasants. [applause]

[Question] Good morning, my commander. Companero Commander, [words indistinct]. Companero Commander, we, the poor of Nueva Guinea, (?have organized) and want to know how long the counterrevolutionaries are going to be allowed to continue killing and exterminating the people. Thank you. [applause]

[Answer] This revolution has advanced because it is a people's revolution. It has ended privileges of those who previously made great fortunes on the basis of the sweat and effort of the poor and humble of Nicaragua, who now have the weapons and the power and defend that power against the counterrevolution. This is why counterrevolutionary bands are organized across the Honduran border and why those who previously confused the people have now gone across the border to organize themselves with weapons. This is why others who previously went about Nicaragua wearing a cloak as leaders of civilian political parties, leaders of human rights, (?or newsmen), were interested only in maintaining themselves politically under the revolution as members of the directorates of those same parties.

Now we see them in San Jose, Costa Rica; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Miami; and Guatemala, conspiring openly with the Cuban worms and Somozist toads to bring weapons, destruction and death into Nicaragua and to blow up the refinery and the cement factory. That is the counterrevolution. The counterrevolution is no ghost, it is no invention, it is not something hanging in midair. It is something very specific, which must be fought to the very last consequences. The survival and continued advancement of this revolution depends on our success in checking, neutralizing and destroying the counterrevolution. The effective construction of the road that the revolutionary government has promised here today, that first 34-km road for harvests to be taken out, depends on that. This entire [word indistinct], this Nueva Guinea area, where previously only basic grains have been grown and where many areas do not have an appropriate crop gradually making way for other types of permanent crops that can resolve the sustenance problem of this community. Their children's education and their health, also depends on that. Our gradual introduction of cacao, coffee and vegetables, crops that really resolve the permanent living conditions of people in this zone, also depends on that. Our construction here of health centers and more roads; and our opening of that agricultural technological institute about which questions were asked, which the companero deputy education minister has said will begin operating in March, all depend on that.

Those across the Honduran border and elsewhere in Central America conspiring against our revolution, seeking to destroy the refinery and the cement factory, are there because they do not want Nicaragua to have roads, agricultural schools and health centers. They do not want the poor people, who previously were humiliated by Somozism and by the powerful of Nicaragua, to change their living standards in order to become a prosperous, healthy and educated people. They do not want that and they are conspiring against it. [applause]

[Answer by second unidentified speaker] We wish (?to stress to) all the Nueva Guinea companeros once again that huge efforts must be made here to integrate all the companeros, all the peasants, all the workers of Nueva Guinea into the various mass organizations: the UNAG, Sandinist Defense committees, ATC, CST, all the revolutionary organizations.

Ways must be found to make Nueva Guinea residents listen to the Nicaraguan radio stations, because it is Nicaraguans who are here.

As for the television station, [words indistinct] we understand that Sistema Sandinista Television is not received here. We have been making efforts to bring in relay stations to cover the entire country, but we have not yet managed to satisfy that need. We know, however, that Costa Rican television programs can be seen here and this, of course, creates a problem because it keeps all of you from being completely familiarized with Nicaragua's problems, but rather with Costa Rica's. We will study this situation to see if it is possible to have a relay station so that [words indistinct] can watch Nicaraguan television.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEPHONE CENTRAL -- The telephone central of Somotillo has been inaugurated. This central can service 90 subscribers. It has cost $30,000. The ceremony also served to inaugurate a new telecommunications and postal services building that cost 600,000 cordobas. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jan 82 PA]

FINLAND COOPERATION -- Finland wants to increase its cooperation relations with Nicaragua. Last night a delegation arrived from that country to discuss the possibility of an increase in economic cooperation and trade between the two nations. The Finnish delegation includes (Mauri Eger), director of the International Cooperation Department of the Finnish Foreign Ministry. The delegation will hold meetings with officials of the International Fund for Reconstruction, and the Education, Foreign Trade and other Ministries. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jan 82 PA]

RODRIGUEZ OPENS CEMA PLANNING COMMISSION MEETINGS

FL261845 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, opened today the 27th meeting of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in Planning. The delegates attending the meeting at the Palace of Conventions in Havana observed a minute of silence in memory of Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Politburo and a great friend of Cuba who died recently. The CEMA Planning Commission will meet until 29 January when it will end its work with the signing of a final protocol.

In the meeting's agenda there are 11 topics, including one regarding the tasks that will be done until 1985 and which are included in the CEMA countries' economic plans coordination program for the 1986-1990 5-year period. An important aspect included in this topic related to the economic integration policy is the work to be done to complement the different economic policies of each CEMA country. The objective of this complementary work is to strengthen the planning basis for a longer term, which is necessary to guarantee a true effectiveness in the coordination of economic plans among the CEMA countries.

The 27th meeting of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in Planning, which was opened today by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in the Palace of Conventions, will also discuss the energy problem in the world. For this purpose, it will analyze different propositions made by the CEMA permanent commissions regarding the possible extension of cooperation to achieve a fuller satisfaction of the energy and fuel needs of the CEMA countries until 1990 and even for a longer period.

More On Meeting

FL270049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The 27th meeting of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in Planning began today with a welcoming speech by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Delgations from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Bulgaria, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Mongolia and Vietnam and Yugoslavia with a special status and Democratic Yemen as guest are attending the meeting.

The opening session was marked by a sorrowful note when Carlos Rafael announced the death of Mikhayl Suslov. [begin Rodriguez recording] The death of Comrade Suslov not only is a loss for us as members of the socialist community, but is a loss for the international communist movement and all democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. [end recording]

Elsewhere in his speech, when referring to the tasks undertaken by CEMA and, especially, those by the CEMA Planning Commission, Rodriguez stated: [begin recording] All countries following an ideology of profound social reforms, directed at the well-being of all men, could follow the example given by CEMA when it established in its resolutions and granted economic assistance to the more backward countries of the system, such as Mongolia, Vietnam and Cuba, offering them special prerogatives which will make it possible for them to attain in a relatively short time the level of economic development achieved by the more advanced countries of the socialist community. [end recording]

The opening session of the CEMA Planning Commission was also presided over by Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Councils of State and Ministers; Humberto Perez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister-president of the Central Planning Board; as well as Nikolay Baybakov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Union's Gosplan.

BARBADOS

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ADAMS-BURNHAM MEETING

FL020152 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 21 Jan (CANA) -- The Government Information Service here tonight issued the following communique (prepared in Georgetown yesterday) on Prime Minister Tom Adams' visit to Guyana:

"President Forbes Burnham today welcomed his Caribbean colleague, Prime Minister J.M.G. "Tom" Adams of Barbados, for a one-day unofficial visit to Guyana. The visit was in response to a personal invitation issued by the Guyanese president for informal discussions on matters of mutual interest that now command attention at both the bilateral and regional levels. "This friendly exchange of views took place at Kimbia where a pioneer thrust has been made by the Guyana National Service to develop the country's agricultural and light industrial productive capacity.

"The two heads explored the opportunities which now exist for increased trade between their nations, and which, in keeping with the spirit of CARICOM, might be pursued to the economic advantage of both sides. Particular areas were identified.

"In yet another important field of cooperation -- the cultural -- the two leaders recognised the successful role played by CARIFESTA in welding even stronger links between the sister nations of the Caribbean.

"A number of current political issues also engaged the attention of President Burnham and Prime Minister Adams, both of whom have been constant advocates of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in relations between states.

"After a review and analysis of developments within the Caribbean region, the leaders of Barbados and Guyana agreed that effort must be sustained for the preservation of the peace and security of member states.

"In this context, they briefly assessed the value of the Caribbean Basin initiative and felt that, if properly motivated and utilised, this proposed instrument could help to ensure greater economic stability and thus remove one of the root causes of the labile tension now prevailing in the area.

"Aware that a number of other steps were now before member state's of the community, the leaders committed themselves to the search for all practical measures which could be accepted as a framework for cooperation in this vital area of regional security and defence.

"Finally, both heads of government stressed the desirability of an early meeting of Caribbean leaders. The summit has been deemed urgent and necessary for providing the political direction which the Caribbean countries needed in facing the challenges of the eighties. It was their understanding that consultation would not now take place through bilateral and other channels to ascertain the most suitable date and venue for such a meeting.

"On a farewell note, the two leaders undertook to work together in the common cause of regional integration and progress.

"The relaxed atmosphere of Kimbia fully allowed the two heads of government to renew their long standing friendship and they were satisfied that their discussions, albeit brief, had served to increase the prospects of closer ties between their countries and their understanding of the issues which now confront the Caribbean community. At the conclusion of the talks in the afternoon, Prime Minister Adams and party flew home."

BERMUDA

PREMIER JOHN SWAN CHOOSES NEW CABINET

FL211924 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Hamilton, Bermuda, 21 Jan (CANA) -- Bermuda's new Premier John Swan has picked his new cabinet, bringing in three new faces to replace former ministers. Mr Swan, 46, who took over the premiership last Friday, said today that one man was still missing from the cabinet line-up because he had not yet accepted that post he had been offered -- community affairs.

Mr Swan declined to reveal the man's identity, but it seems likely he was referring to former community affairs minister Quinton Edness, who gave up that post last year after being made managing director of ZBM, one of the island's radio and television stations.

As for the rest of the cabinet, out go former Health Minister Dr Clarence James, former Community Affairs Minister Ann Cartwright Decouto, and former Works and Agriculture Minister Ralph Marshall.

In come William Cox as education minister, Haskins Davis as planning minister and, in a major surprise, current Chamber of Commerce President Charles Collis who replaces Sir John Polowman as government spokesman in the Senate (upper house). Mr Collis joins the cabinet as minister without portfolio.

Mr. Swan, the second black to be premier of this British colony, last week picked two of his new team, former Premier David Gibbons as finance minister -- a post he held previously -- and Sir John Sharpe as minister of home affairs. Mr Swan, formerly home affairs minister, has not taken any ministry post, being content to devote himself full-time to the premiership.

With the departure of Dr James, black representation in the cabinet is down from three to two, but the balance will be restored if Mr Swan is able to tempt back Senator Edness, one of the island's most flamboyant politicians.

Members of the last cabinet who stay as ministers are C.V. Jim Woolridge, who keeps the tourism portfolio; Ernest Decouto keeps youth and sports; Ernest Vesey, who switches from education to health and social services; William Mcphee, who keeps the transport ministry which now takes in the former marine and air services ministry; and Dr John Stubbs, who switches from planning and housing to works, agriculture and fisheries and takes responsibility for housing with him.

As expected, the ministry of government and commercial services -- a post formerly held by Sir John Plowman -- has gone back under the wing of the Ministry of Finance. Observers see the new line-up as having a more liberal look about it with the introduction of Cox and the absence of Dr James and Mr Marshall.

The new ministers were sworn in last night by Governor Sir Richard Posnett. The new cabinet is:

Premier -- John Swan
Minister of finance -- David Gibbons
Minister of tourism -- C.V. Jim Woolridge
Minister of education -- William Cox
Minister of planning and the environment -- Haskins Davis
Minister of youth and sport -- Ernest Decouto
Minister of health and social services -- Ernest Vesey
Minister of marine, air and transport services -- William McPhee
Minister of works, housing, agriculture and fisheries -- Dr John Stubbs
Minister of home affairs -- Sir John Sharpe
Minister without portfolio -- Charles Collis

DOMINICA

POLICE CHARGE TWO MORE IN DECEMBER COUP ATTEMPT

FL230050 Roseau Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Police today charged two more people, including the managing director of a leading hotel here, in connection with last December's abortive attempt at overrunning the police headquarters and the island's main prison at (Struck) farms just outside Roseau.

Julian Giraud, managing director of the Sisserou Hotel on the island's southern coast, and civilian Percival Peter have been charged for making available their vehicle knowing that the vehicle would be used in acts of terrorism. On December 19th last armed masked men attempted to take over the two state institutions, killing one policeman and injuring 10 others in what appeared to be an attempt at overthrowing the administration of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

Seven of the 13 men so far detained have already been charged following extensive police investigations, among them being the former major in the now disbanded Dominica defense force, Frederick Newton, who along with the six others, has also been charged with murder. According to the charge read out in a city magistrate court here this afternoon, Peter and Giraud have been charged with making available one Ford van to Frederick Newton, Howel Piper, Ronnie Roberts, Walton Jr Phillip, Roman Roberts, Ashton Benjamin, Garner Willis, Hiloty Garraway and Jones Sampson and certain other unknown persons, knowing that the said vehicle would be used in connection with commission of acts of terrorism.

Defense lawyer E. Beausolielle did not apply for bail for the two accused both of whom have been charged under the Prevention of Terrorism Act which prevents a magistrate from accepting any application for bail. However, the defense lawyer said that the matter would be taken to the Supreme Court for challenging the act, and Magistrate Charles Williams said he would "present the facts to the high court to pronounce whether this act under which you are charged is in conflict with the constitution."

Also appearing in court today were the seven men earlier charged in connection with the December 19th last incident. All of them have been remanded in custody. No date has yet been fixed for the preliminary inquiries into the charge against the two civilians nor against the seven men, all former defense force soldiers.

HAITI

EIGHT HAITIAN REBELS 'KILLED IN ACTION'

PA221349 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Port au Prince, 22 Jan (AFP) -- Eight Haitian exiles who landed on Turtle Island on 9 January in a plan to overthrow the Haitian Government were all "killed in action" by Haitian troops, Interior and National Defense Minister Edward Berrouet said today. In a communique released here, the minister confirmed that three Haitian soldiers were also killed in the clash, and three others were wounded.

He said that 26 "terrorists," including the leader of the operation, Bernard Sansaricq, were "at the disposal of U.S. justice." Mr Sansaricq and his companions were picked up by a U.S. Coast Guard vessel from a boat north of Haiti after they sent out a distress signal on 14 January. The attempt was the 13th to invade Haiti in the 25 years the Duvalier family have been in control. Today's communique did not identify the eight dead men. But the government identified three of them last week as a former employee of Haitian Radio Richard Brisson, Louis Emile Celestin and Robert Mathurin who all "died of their wounds."

JAMAICA

SEAGA DEFENDS U.S. CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

FL221925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1815 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 22 Jan (CANA) -- The Jamaican prime minister, Edward Seaga, strongly defended the U.S.-proposed Caribbean Basin initiative for aiding countries in Central America and the Caribbean during discussions yesterday with a visiting Canadian parliamentary group, according to a report in the Jamaica DAILY NEWS. The eight-member group, from the House Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on Central America and the Caribbean, is on a swing through Latin America and the Caribbean, studying relations between Canada and Basin countries and regional responses to the U.S. initiative. As originally conceived, the plan is to be a joint venture between the U.S. Canada, Mexico and Venezuela.

But intended recipients and the other donor countries have been sceptical of the U.S. emphasis on private sector aid, and the foreign policy motive of the Reagan administration. A Canadian Foreign Affairs Committee recently recommended that Canada proceed warily with the scheme, and ensure it did not jeopardise its programme of bilateral relationships in the Caribbean. Canada has a trade and aid agreement with Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) countries as a group.

According to the daily news, Flora McDonald, a member of the Canadian parliamentary group, told Mr Seaga that the committee had formed the impression that the Caribbean Basin plan was ill-conceived, not well thought out, and involved military strategies.

Reported the paper: "Mr Seaga refuted these charges. He said there was no element in the plan which dealt with military or strategic significance, adding that the Caribbean was an area which responded to economic and political strategies."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is expected next week to flesh-out America's proposals under the scheme, but little has been said by the other countries of their intentions.

Mr Seaga reportedly told the group that in the basin programme there were four donors and over 20 recipient countries "involved with a multi-lateral basket of bi-lateral plans."

Said the DAILY NEWS: "Mr Seaga said it was intended to increase the quantum in each basket as against what was there before, and to attract other countries outside the region to become participants in the plan." He could see no other way to bring such diverse countries together in the short-term.

The prime minister was quoted as saying that it was unfair to claim that countries in the region had not been consulted about the plan, noting that he had launched the idea among Caribbean Community foreign ministers last September. Since then discussions had taken place among the countries of the Caribbean and among the four donor countries, he said.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

PREMIER'S NATIONAL ADDRESS CALLS FOR UNITY

FL222302 Bridgetown CANA in English 2211 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, 22 Jan (CANA) -- Premier Kennedy Simmonds has made an impassioned plea to the people of St Kitts-Nevis to put away divisive tactics and devote their energies to building the country. Premier Simmonds broadcast statement last night followed a decision by the West Indies Associated States Appeal Court upsetting a high court verdict and upholding a government contention that the legal name of the country early last year was St Kitts-Nevis, with "Anguilla" excluded. Anguilla was finally separated from the former three-island territory of St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla in December 1980 through the British Anguilla Act, a move that resulted in a parliamentary debate early in 1981 questioning the legality of the separation.

During his address, Premier Simmonds said that following the passage of seven pieces of legislation in the House that day (February 10), the government was taken to court by an opposition member on the grounds that the House of Assembly of St Christopher-and-Nevis was not the proper name of our legislature. He recalled an opposition walk-out, protests to Britain's Queen Elizabeth, and repeated accusations that the government was in illegal activities.

One of the charges was that St Kitts-Nevis was issuing wrong passports since Anguilla was not mentioned. "The situation reached a point where a former governor of the state became caught up in the controversy as to whether we could be properly called St Kitts and Nevis", said Dr Simmonds.

He said throughout it all, the government had maintained its composure and sought to keep the country moving forward, despite obstacles and distractions placed in its way "by persons whose only interest in this country seems to be getting their hands on political power at all costs," he added. He said such people should be rejected whatever the price. He concluded by urging the people of St Kitts and Nevis to "join hands and strive" for progress of the state.

ST LUCIA

INTERIM CABINET SWORN IN BY GOVERNOR GENERAL

FL211749 Bridgetown CANA in English 1744 GMT 21 Jan 82

[By Guy Ellis]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 21 Jan (CANA) -- The interim cabinet which is to take St Lucia into general elections was sworn in here this morning by Governor General Boswell Williams. The eight-member cabinet includes one representative each of the three political parties: The St Lucia Labour Party (SLP), the United Workers' Party (UWP) and the Progressive Labour Party (PLP). The remaining members are drawn from the private sector and trade unions.

The full cabinet includes: Michael Pilgrim, prime minister and minister of finance; Allan Louisy, attorney general and minister of legal affairs; Allan Bosquet, minister of health; Senator George Louis, minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries; Senator Ms Merlyn Combie, minister of trade, industry, tourism and foreign affairs; Senator Cromwell Goodridge, minister of communications and works; Senator Alfred Jn Baptiste, minister of community development, sports and social affairs; Senator Leo Clarke, minister of education and culture.

Louisy, a retired associated states court judge, had been prime minister in the Labour Party government but was pressured out of office last April.

He served from July 1979 following the SLP's sweeping election victory until last April 30 when he resigned following a power struggle with former deputy and Foreign Minister George Odlum.

Bousquet has held the health portfolio before, during the reign of the UWP of former Prime Minister John Compton.

Ms Combie, an administrative cadet in the Ministry of Finance, will represent the private sector, while Senator Jn Baptiste, president of the Caribbean union of teachers, is representing the St Lucia Teachers' Union of which he is general secretary.

Senator Louis is president of the St Lucia Workers Union, the oldest workers' organisation in the country. Senator Goodridge is an employee of the National Development Corporation.

The interim cabinet was constituted after Pilgrim revoked the appointment of five senators and chose new ones. The next step is for Pilgrim to dissolve the 17-member House of Assembly and announce a date for general elections which constitutionally, must be held within 90 days of dissolution. The interim government was appointed following the resignation last weekend of Prime Minister Winston Cenac after a week of public protest over the performance of his Labour government.

Party Leaders Appointed

FL221950 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 22 Jan (CANA) -- United Workers Party (UWP) Leader John Compton and head of the small Progressive Labour Party (PLP), George Odlum, will serve as advisers to the interim government in St Lucia, it has been announced here.

Prime Minister Michael Pilgrim told reporters at a news conference yesterday, that the two politicians will give expertise in the areas of foreign affairs, planning, development and finance.

The interim government, now ruling St Lucia following the resignation of Prime Minister Winston Cenac last Sunday, will have three other advisers.

One is director of research and control of the Windward Islands Banana Growers Association [WINBAN], Dr Edsel Edmunds, who has been chosen for the Education Ministry, and Francis Leonce, another WINBAN official, will provide counselling in the area of agriculture.

Ex-Prime Minister Allan Louisy, who resigned last year April following an earlier spate of political turmoil in the country, will serve as special adviser to Mr Pilgrim in the Home Affairs Ministry. Mr Louisy is also attorney general and minister of legal affairs.

Mr Louisy, a retired supreme court judge, was succeeded by Mr Cenac. St Lucia will have had five prime ministers, heading five governments in under three years when a new government is elected this year. Parliament may be dissolved on January 31 and the constitution requires elections to be held within 90 days.